The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869. NUMBER 31.

WASHINGTON.

Political Affairs in Mississippi.

Dent Will Accept the Nomination for Governor.

A Discharged Detective Makes Charges Against Treasury Officials.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

A SENATE OUTBREAK OVER AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Colonel William P. Wood, late Chief of the Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, was before the Senate Committee on Retrenchment this morning, and continued a pamphlet policy, written in the room lately occupied by him, and filled with forecast of what he will do for money and confidential favors from the Government. The Republican members of the committee to whom the pamphlet was referred in the committee to what relates to a proposition of electing it by no less than ten thousand majority, and they say he will run even it he can't have the support of the administration.

The President was very busy to-day and saw but few of the visitors who called. All the cases, however, that there was not much real Cabinet business to transact. The President and Private Secretary Babcock attended to the routine matters.

LARGEST OUT OF DOUBT.

Judge Pierrepont has been fairly inaugurated out of office and will be succeeded by Judge Hoar, who was confirmed this morning by the Senate, and will be sworn in to-day. The Judge is a Massachusetts man, and is said to be a gentleman of fine abilities and of high character. He is a brother of Senator Hoar, and is a resident of Concord, Mass.

PUBLIC SUPERINTENDENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day designated the First National, and Central Banks of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Gerard Hallock, Cashier of the First National Bank of Chicago, and Mr. Hall, Cashier of the First National Bank of Detroit, Michigan, as depositaries of public moneys, and are soon to be issued requiring such banks to pay their moneys at counter about Saturday.

There is a great pressure of business in the Bureau of Internal Revenue over the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the First and Second Cincinnati Distilleries. Although unfavorable in part it is to be considered limited upon.

CHIEF OF POLICE SUPERSEDED.

Chief of Police Richards, having been removed by members of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Colonel Richard Wallach, late Provost Marshal of Washington, has been appointed by Judge Fisher in his place, regarding arrests made by the police, and the Chief of Police will be required to obey directly the orders to make arrests without reference to the Commissioners of the District, as heretofore, where they had been accustomed to do so. The Commissioners have addressed a letter to the Judges, asking an explanation of his opinions, to show that, after all, it did not affect the police, as has been supposed, and that the Commissioners will remain in the District.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A REPORT OF THE NEW YORK WHISKY RING DENIED.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The report published in the Cincinnati Commercial, that Commissioner Delano ordered to issue the commission of spirits in New York to the Custom House, and that the order was not issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, is without foundation. It is believed that the report originated in the fact that Mr. Delano left for New York on Tuesday, and that the order issued by him before his departure was misunderstood, as what it stated to be.

EXECUTIVE POSITION.

Colonel John W. Johnston, Chairman of the Whig wing of the Republican State Central Committee, has been nominated, it is believe, to Mr. Gideon, Chairman of the Walker wing. It would be no surprise to the country to see Johnston in Virginia for the last three or four months. He claims that there was no essential difference in the principles represented by Walker and Wells, and that the Democratic party, and they may be will run even it they have the support of the administration.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as Chambermaid or Seamstress; has no objections to go South; is a good seamstress; can give the best of reference. Call at 42 Fourth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts

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SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1869.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

The new Constitution of the State of New York commends itself to the *Sunday Post* of New York city, because it contains two elements:

1. "The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws."

2. "The Legislature shall pass general laws."

If these clauses prove effectual in breaking up the system of special legislation, the people of New York will be fortunate. In the Constitution of the State there was a strong effort made to prohibit that class of legislation, but it proved a failure. Our constitution provides—

"Corporations not possessing banking powers or privileges, may be formed under general laws, but shall be subject to legislative control as to their business purposes, and in cases where, in the opinion of the Legislature, special legislation is necessary for the corporation cannot be obtained under general laws."

This was intended, and was expected, to cut off all special legislation; but under that clause the Legislature of Illinois has passed, during a six weeks' session, as many as 200 acts of incorporation. We have another clause requiring that no bill shall be passed without calling the yeas and nays thereon, in each house, which yeas and nays are to be entered on the Public records. This provision, of itself, if honestly observed, have defeated much of this special legislation; but it is practically violated by making packages of from one hundred to three hundred bills, and calling the yeas and nays once on the whole package. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal bill, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Insurance bills, which have resulted from the use of so-called rate on the dice and other rackets, is a signal proof of what is going on. Not less than seventy-five bills, which have been enacted in packages of 200 special acts of incorporation each session. The statesmanship which can find no cure for this flood prohibition which will put an end to it, and prohibit that system of legislation will deserve well of his country. Our constitution contains a number of other provisions which were designed to restrict the power of the Legislature in the reckless legislation, but there is not one of them which has not been overridden or evaded in such a manner that the courts have been compelled to sustain the legislation.

We are to have a convention to prepare a new constitution for this State, and it is to be hoped that there will be some steps taken to protect the people from the Legislature. It is a matter of very little consequence that the Legislature of Illinois is at supreme in its authority as the Parliament of England, and, in the exercise of that authority, may do any act which is not expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the State or of the United States. This, in the great change which have taken place in the country during the last twenty-two years, renders the restraints of our constitution of little value. They are wholly inapplicable. The Legislature may, therefore, be said to have unlimited discretion, and the discretion of a Legislature is not the most certain protection to public interests.

It will be the duty of our convention to devise a plan of constitutional restraints upon legislative discretion and legislative authority. Such restraints are certainly necessary for the safety of the property and personal interests of the State, but of the personal rights of the citizen. Such restraints will relieve the Legislature from the strong and persistent efforts of the lobby, and, by removing the temptation, will relieve the members from the inducement for bribery and corruption. There is to be a struggle at some time between incorporated capital and the people for the government of the respective States, though there need be but one end to such a struggle, the intermediate contest may be greatly mitigated by leaving in the hands of the people those powers which experience hitherto has shown cannot be safely left with legislative bodies.

PROGRESS IN WESTERN IRON MANUFACTURES.

We recently announced the purchase of the Scranton rolling mill, the forty-ninth establishment northwestward from Milwaukee, by the three iron manufacturing companies of which Captain R. R. Ward is the founder and controlling proprietor, viz.: the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company. These three companies represent distinct enterprises, all originally owned by Mr. Ward individually, but which have, for convenience and purpose, been incorporated. Their mills have already turned out (including new and re-rolled) more than 150,000 tons of iron rails, in the use of all of which no train has ever been thrown down by a broken or ill-shaped rail. The remarkable economy secured with the great proportion of scrap-heats which has resulted from the use of re-rolled rails on the line and other roads, is a signal proof of skill in the manufacture of iron rails. The North Chicago mills, which have heretofore been largely engaged in re-rolling rails, will, with the mines, the new blast furnaces and puddling mills now in course of erection, and the large capital employed, increase their rail product from 72,000 tons per annum to 32,000 tons of pig iron, and will turn out 35,000 tons of rails per annum, or at least 50,000 of the rerolled per annum. The average of capital invested will be eight hundred thousand dollars at the Chicago mills, five hundred thousand dollars at the Milwaukee mills, and two hundred thousand dollars at the Wyandotte. The new stock issued at 110 for the Chicago company, and has been readily taken up by such capitalists as Thayer, Bartlett, Forbes, and Brooks, of Boston, New Bedford, and other Eastern cities. Some of the stockholders are also employed through the mills in the Union Railroad Company. It is a singular proof of the fallibility of human judgment, and the exceeding keen sensibility with which capitalists watch investments, that what have been regarded, that when it was proposed to start this enterprise not a dollar of stock could be subscribed in the city of among the railroad capitalists who were to be directly benefited by it. What! Was assumed that he could not compete with these manufactories. But he built the mills at a cost of $300,000, soon afterwards created a new company to $500,000, then increased it to $750,000, and finally with the present $1,000,000 additional, now being invested, the whole capital will have swelled to $1,300,000, all of which is working capital free from "water," and paying big dividends. The new mills at Chicago will be even more perfect additions of the puddling works and the two blast furnaces to 1,000 tons, having with their fuel and a good ration of 6 cent coke, cheaper than either Pittsburg or Chicago. The Birmingham and Wolverhampton societies have distributed 27,000 pounds sterling per week among working men; and the Bristol has among working men; and the Bristol has among working men; and the Bristol has

TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.

A Wife Murdered and Burned to Ashes by a Fiendish Husband.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Opinion, July 28.

In one of the counties of Georgia, not a hundred miles from this city, there lived a man and his wife. The man's name is not material to the story, and we will call him Mr. Brown. Mrs. Brown was a woman of more than ordinary beauty, and was the idol of her husband's heart. Mr. Brown was a man of violent temper, and was subject to fits of jealousy. He was a farmer, and lived in the country. Mrs. Brown was a native of the city, and had been reared in affluence. She was a woman of refinement, and was accustomed to the society of the best people. Mr. Brown was a man of wealth, and could afford to gratify the wishes of his wife. He was fond of her, and would do anything to please her. Mrs. Brown was a woman of fine sensibilities, and was easily pleased. She was a woman of fine sensibilities, and was easily pleased. She was a woman of fine sensibilities, and was easily pleased. She

CONFLAGRATION EXTRAORDINARY.

A Second Fearful Visit of Vulcan!—The Grimmest of Chicago Find an Abiding Friend.

Fort Dearborn Rivers, Pumpkins, Fresh-water, and Southern Breezes, Re-joined from the Sentinel by the Rising Sun in the East of the Whole.

The Golden Age of the Law-Breakers.

When Napoleon recovered Andrew Johnson in obscurity, that reformed man was compelled to do a great deal of menial work for his master. It was the misfortune of Andrew that all of his previous acts, he had performed under circumstances in the way of which he could not be married from his own bosom, and there were no more or no less to respect him now of any of the glory which he might honor him in.

That was some time ago, however. Even as Napoleon Andrew has been [illegible] for a long time, and has now come to be [illegible] Chicago, who [illegible] Chicago's fame and [illegible] Chicago's fame and [illegible] Chicago's fame and